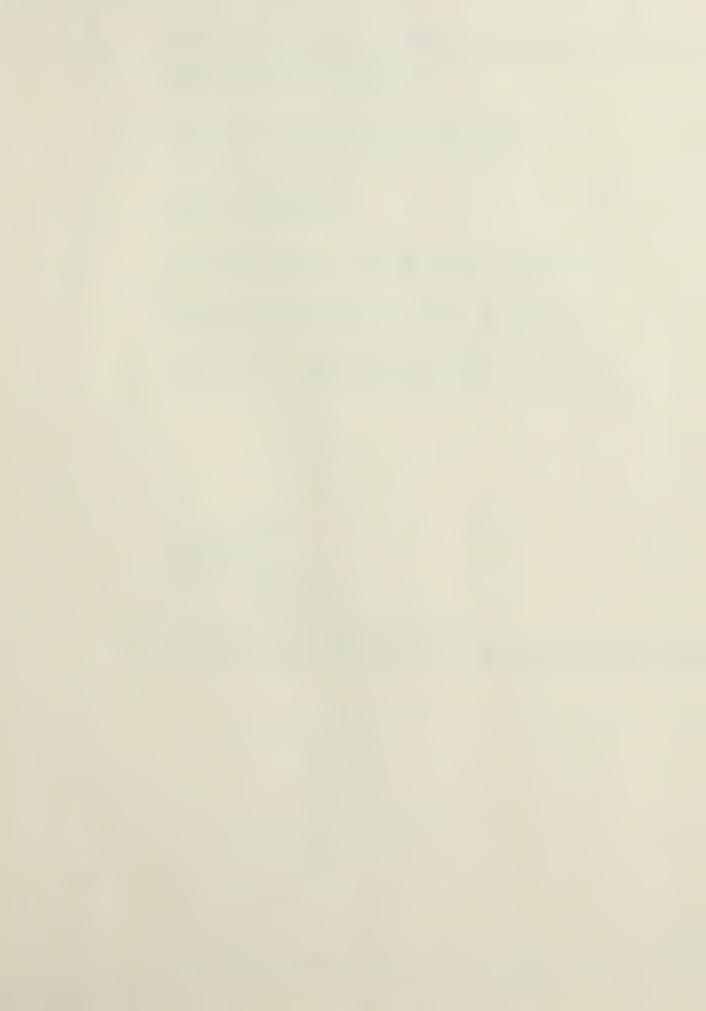
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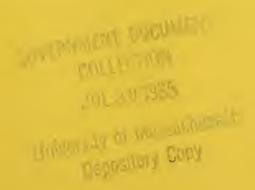




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PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT FISCAL YEAR 1980 NANTUCKET LMA AND TISBURY LMA









PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT FISCAL YEAR 1980

NANTUCKET AND TISBURY (DUKES COUNTY), MASSACHUSETTS LABOR MARKET AREAS

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TISBURY (DUKES COUNTY), MASSACHUSETTS

LABOR MARKET AREA



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Highlights and Conclusions

The Labor Area of Dukes County is one of the most rapidly growing areas in the State of Massachusetts. The population has shown an increase of at least 30 percent over a ten-year period. Employment has, quite naturally, grown with the increase in population. The major industrial groupings have all shown increases over the past five years. As long as the major basis for the islands economy - tourism trade - continues to grow then the island will do fine. The outlook over the next few years shows that employment levels should continue to grow. Even with the outlook for the economy being forecast to the poorest levels, it would appear that the island should be able to maintain at least 1979 levels. This can be shown by the apparent resiliency to the last "mini-recession" period of 1974-1975. The island can be fairly confident that the economy should be stable.



I. Description of Area

The labor market area is also the county area in the case of Dukes County. This is an unusual situation in the State of Massachusetts, although not unusual for anywhere other than the New England area. The county is comprised of about 40 islands. The town of Gosnold, which in itself is a chain of 22 islands (Elizabeth Islands), extends south-westerly from the town of Falmouth (on the mainland). The largest island in the county is Martha's Vineyard which is divided into six towns, four of which have islands as part of their territories. Areawise, Martha's Vineyard is about 20 miles east to west and 10 miles north to south.

The island of Martha's Vineyard is serviced by an airport. The distance from nearby airports in statute miles are: Boston's Logan International Airport - 70, Hyannis Municipal - 26, Nantucket Municipal Airport - 29 and New Bedford Municipal Airport - 26. The area is also serviced by ferry service from Woods Hole, Falmouth, Hyannis and New Bedford. There is also ferry service between Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard.

This report will deal with the island of Martha's Vineyard which contains approxomately 99 percent of the population of the county.

The climate of the island has a direct effect on the island's main industry - tourism. The ocean surrounding the island causes the winters to be relatively mild with very little snowfall. The summer months are usually cooler than the mainland again due to the seabreezes. The normal annual precipitation rate for the county is 43.66 inches.

II. Population

The population of Dukes County was estimated to be 7,527 as of March 1, 1975. This estimate was done by the Massachusetts Census Bureau which enumerates persons as inhabitants of the place they consider home. If this figure is used for comparison, then the population since 1965 has grown over 33 percent. There was an absolute growth of approximately 2,000 persons for that period.

The Office of State Planning for Massachusetts has projected future population data for Dukes County. The projected population, according to this office for the year 1980 is 8,355 people. A breakdown by sex of this figure shows the female population at 4,367 with the male population at 3,988.



The population for Dukes County should continue to grow. Many people are being drawn into the area not just as summer residents but remaining on through the year to become full fledged "islanders". The towns are now beginning to feel the growth and some resistance is being offered to the continuing development of the islands.

Several other community organizations have made population projections also. The actual count of islanders is extremely hard to come up with for various reasons. One of the primary reasons for varied counts is the definition that is used for resident. The United States Bureau of the Census has stated that the smaller areas during the 1980 census will have a more accurate count taken than during previous years. Many people will be anxiously awaiting the results of the 1980 census. It is generally felt that the 1970 census was not particularly valid for Dukes County.

Included in the tables is also a population projection from the U. S. Bureau of the Census. This projection, done using the 1970 population as a base, has 1975 as the most recent data estimate.



Table 1
Dukes County Population Estimates
By Sex and Age
1970-1975-1980

Ages	Female	Male	Total			
1970						
0-4 5-9 10-14 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 50-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-79 80 & Up	195 199 216 262 164 161 170 126 180 194 189 230 196 189 136 137 3,154	215 273 328 276 144 129 189 116 152 154 160 152 117 76 78 2,935	410 472 544 538 3045 295 315 296 356 356 341 291 212 2089			
	19	7 5				
0-4 5-9 10-19 20-29 30-39 40-49 50-59 65-69 70-74 75-79 80 & TOTAL	228 240 265 255 241 261 215 209 159 230 244 236 283 235 210 175 224 3,910	239 264 365 362 270 194 275 171 231 143 218 165 177 179 152 97 95 3,617	467 504 630 617 511 455 490 390 390 373 462 421 460 414 362 272 319 7,527			
	19	8 0				
0-4 5-9 10-14 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-54 50-54 50-69 70-74 75-79 80 & Up	249 255 279 288 244 312 304 239 235 179 256 270 257 302 233 191 269 4,367	261 267 307 377 343 302 240 318 189 256 153 227 190 174 160 116 108 3,988	510 5226 565 5874 5524 5524 5524 5524 5524 5524 5524 55			

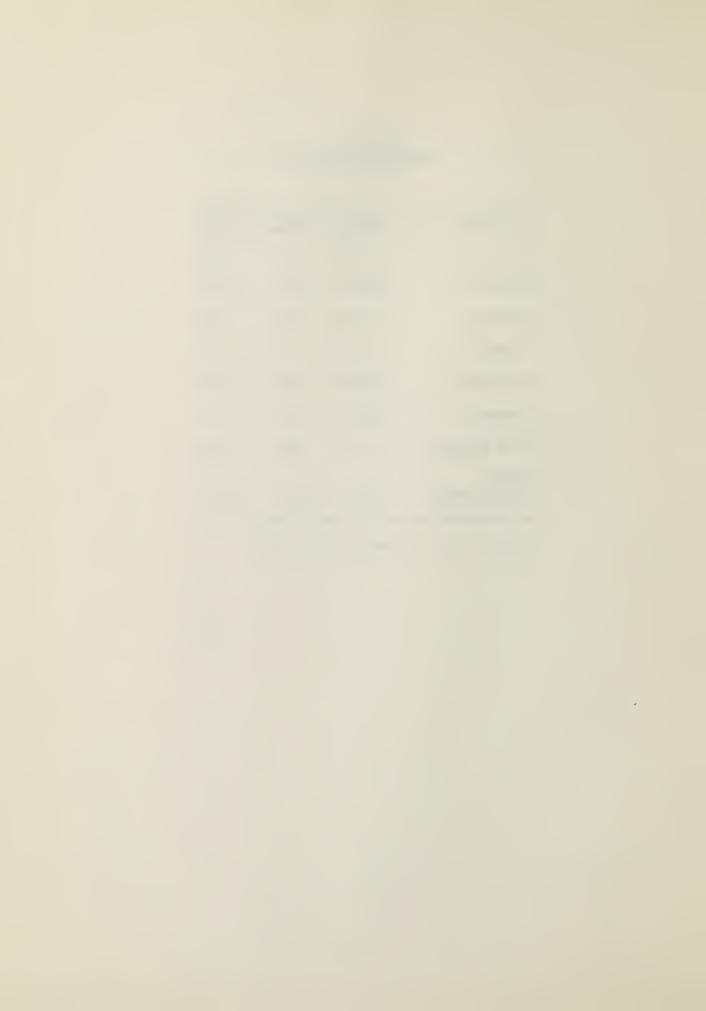
Source: Office of State Planning



Table ²
Population Estimates
Dukes County

Area	1970	1973	1975
Chilmark	340	394	405
Edgartown	1,481	1,866	2,172
Gayhead	118	138	148
Gosnold	83	93	101
Oak Bluffs	1,385	1,633	1,737
Tisbury	2,257	2,590	2,772
West Tisbury	453	547	699
TOTAL DUKES COUNTY	6,117	7,261	8,034

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census



III. Unemployment Trends

Dukes County is unique from most other labor market areas in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in that during four months of the year the numbers unemployed are extremely low while the other eight months have high numbers of the labor force unemployed. If the unemployment rate is computed for the months of June, July, August and September only, for the past five years (1974-1978), the unemployment rate is approximately four percent. The highest unemployment rate was during the "mini-recession" period of 1975. Even then the unemployment rate for the summer months was only 5.2 percent which was below the state level. During the off season months, January through May and October through December, the unemployment rate is at times over ten percent. The actual number of unemployed during the winter months is usually more than double the number unemployed during the summer period. What makes it even worse is that the number of people employed drops even more than the increase in the number unemployed during the winter months. In other words, the higher number of unemployed people have even a worse situation in that there are even fewer jobs This is mainly due to the largest industry on the to compete for. island - tourism. When the tourist leaves large numbers of retail trade workers and service workers are no longer needed. This then has a multiplier effect on other industries. Besides this phenomenon, all of the summer residents leave the island causing even more of a decrease in employment levels.

The island will continue to be in this particular situation (high winter unemployment) as long as it remains tourism - oriented. The number of year-round residents is on the rise but not nearly enough to make more than a small change in the statistics.

The actual number of unemployed has been decreasing along with the unemployment rate. This trend should continue into the future. Even if the recession that is being forecasted by so many economists occurs, the unemployment rate for the Vineyard, other than seasonal trends, should not be greatly affected. During the 1974-1975 recessionary period the unemployment rate was not severly affected.



Table 3
Insured Unemployed Data
Dukes County
(1977-1978)

	19	77	1978	3
Month	New Claims	Continued Claims	New Claims	Continued Claims
January	71,71	404	39	371
February	5	436	21	393
March	14	410	18	325
April	8	253	1	168
May	7	147	2	87
June	8	66	14	64
July	8	63	9	62
August	22	54	5	36
September	15	72	19	53
October	53	133	42	122
November	1414	239	24	223
December	32	262	25	250



Table 4 Monthly Employment Statistics Dukes County

Month	Employment	Unemployment	t Labor Force	Rate
1974				
January	2,862	394	3,256	12.1
February	2,773	435	3,208	13.6
March	2,890	333	3,223	10.3
April	3,340	220	3,560	6.2
May	3,619	148	3,767	3.9
June	3,779	132	3,911	3.4
July	4,353	129	4,482	2.9
August	և,272	126	4,398	2.9
September	3,787	144	3,931	3.7
October	3,790	155	3,945	3.9
November	3,566	189	3,755	5.0
December	3,529	383	3,912	9.8
Annual Average	3,547	232	3,779	6.1
1975				•
January	3,256	618	3.874	16.0
February	3,150	548	3,698	14.8
March	3,243	453	3,696	12.3
April	3,613	359	3,972	9.0
May	3,993	308	4,301	7.2
June	4,154	261	4,415	5.9
July	4,986	243	5,229	4.7
August	4,985	252	5,237	4.8
September	4,156	248	4,404	5.6
October	3,935	322	4,257	7.6
November	3,742	436	4,178	10.4
December	3,659	534	և,193	12.7
Annual Average	3,906	382	4,288	8.9



Table h
Monthly Employment Statistics
Dukes County
(continued)

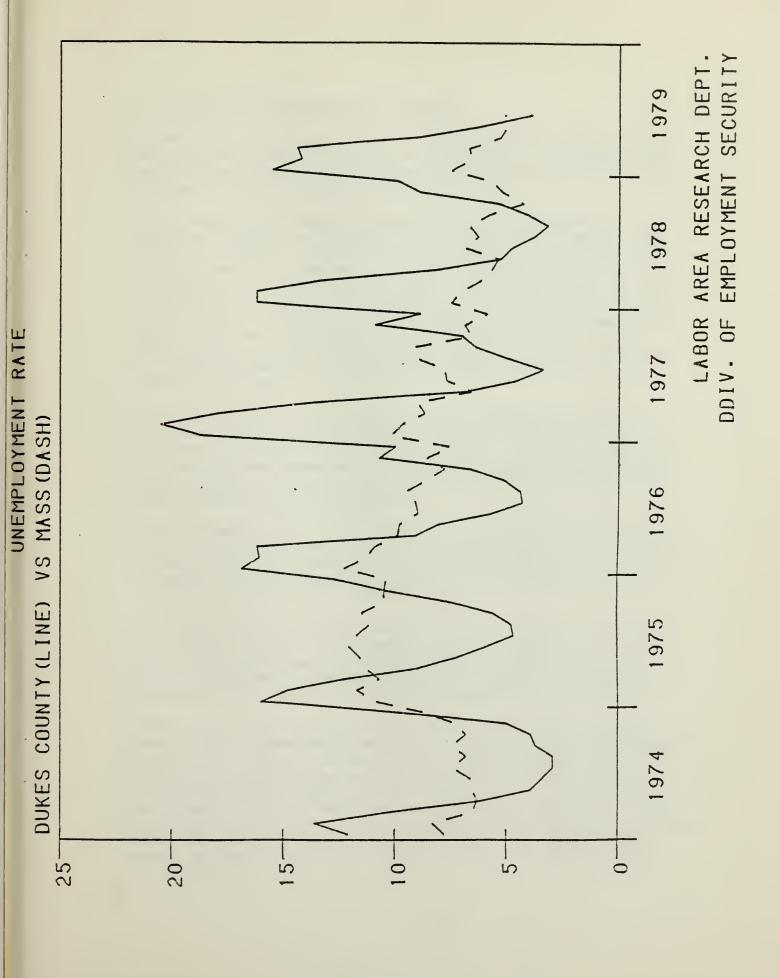
Month	Employment	Unemployment	Labor Force	Rate
1976				
January	3,243	660	3,903	16.9
February	3,227	617	3,844	16.1
March	3,269	634	3,903	16.2
April	3,998	3 98	4,3%	9.1
May	4,419	390	4,809	8.1
June	4,781	290	5,071	5.7
July	5,459	245	5,704	4.3
August	5,525	253	5.778	4.4
September	4,900	261	5,161	5.1
October	4,557	320	4,877	6.6
November	4,248	508	4,756	10.7
December	4,141	458	4,599	10.0
Annual Average	4,314	419	4,733	8.9
1977				
January	3,314	764	4,078	18.7
February	3,2կև	836	4,080	20.5
March	3,390	739	4,129	17.9
April	4,091	650	4,741	13.7
May	4,694	346	5.040	6.9
June	5,504	264	5,768	4.6
July	6,469	230	6,699	3.4
August	6,480	342	6,822	5.0
September	5,232	3 59	5,591	6.4
October	4,363	330	4,693	7.0
November	4,072	498	4,570	10.9
December	4,002	392	4,394	8.9
Annual Average	4,571	479	5,050	9.5



Table 4
Monthly Employment Statistics
Dukes County
(continued)

Month	Employment	Unemployment	Labor Force	Rate
1978				
January	3,279	639	3,936	16.2
February	3,119	602	3,721	16.2
March	3,249	501	3,750	13.4
April	3,633	326	3,959	8.2
May	4,172	233	4,405	5.3
June	5,175	262	5,437	4.8
July	5,952	235	6,187	3.8
August	6,177	207	6,384	3.2
September	5,155	219	5,374 ·	4.1
Cctober	3,956	226	4,182	5.4
November	3,621	352	3,973	8.9
December	3,468	380	3,848	9.9
Annual Average	4,248	349	4,597	7.6
<u>1979</u>				
January	3,452	632	4,084	15.5
February	3,409	564	3,973	14.2
March	3,545	597	4,142	14.4
April	3,810	375	4,185	9.0
May	4,193	278	4,471	6.2
June	4,750	193	4.943	3.9







IV. Employment Developments by Industry

For comparison purposes an analysis was done using annual averages for the major industry groupings for 1973-1978. The analysis was based on the employment figures provided to the Division of Employment Security by employers as required by law.

Of the eight major industry categories all posted increases in employment with the exception of one. The exception was the construction industry. During the period 1974-1975 a loss was posted for this category. However, since 1975 employment has been increasing in the construction grouping. The levels posted for 1978 show yet another increase. The employment level is virtually back to the 1973 level and shows little sign at this time of faltering. This is in direct opposition to the experience of the remainder of the state. The construction industry was hit rather severely a few years ago statewide and has yet to make it back to earlier levels of employment.

The island does not lend itself to a large manufacturing based employment because of the additional expenses occurred in shipping of either raw materials or finished products. There may also be a shortage of human resources that could either be trained in heavy manufacturing or that would want the particular type of employment found in manufacturing industries.

Even with these problems, the manufacturing segment has shown some growth. The primary concentration of employment is in the printing or boat manufacturing sub-categories. The manufacturing industry on Martha's Vineyard should continue to show a slight growth or, at worst, level off at its present level.

The transportation and public utilities division has shown growth over the 1973 levels. The largest grouping within the sector is the electric and gas subgrouping. This will naturally occur with the increase in population described earlier. Increases in employment will continue to occur as the population increases.

Retail trade is the largest sector in employment. Over the past several years between 30-40 percent of the annual average employment occurs in the retail trade sector. As would be expected after a tour of Dukes County, the bulk of employment in this sector is in eating and drinking establishments. This sector is the mainstay of the island's economy. Employment has shown growth just about consistently every year. For 1979, employment levels should be at approximately 1978 levels, possibly slightly higher. The retail trade sector can only look for advances or, at worst, stable employment in the future.



Finance, insurance and real estate has been showing very small decreases in the past two years. The level of employment reached its peak during 1976. Since that year slight decreases have been noted; however, employment remains higher than the 1973 levels. The major sub-category grouping here is the banking industry. For quite a few years real estate had more employment but in the past three years banks have been increasing employment. Again levels of employment in this sector should show stability, possibly even slight gains due to the financial conditions and outlook.

The services category includes employment in establishments primarily engaged in providing a wide variety of services for individuals, businesses and government establishments, and other organizations. Included in this grouping are hotels and other lodging places: establishments providing personal, business, repair, and amusement services; health, legal, engineering, and other professional services: educational institutions: membership organizations, and other miscellaneous services. Therefore by definition, this group includes one of the island's major employers, the hospital.

Employment in this division has shown increases in every year with the exception again of the year 1977. From the year 1973 to the year 1978 (the latest year data is available for) employment has nearly doubled. The services division is the second largest employment grouping in the county. Between 20 to 30 percent of the recorded employment between the years 1973 to 1978 annually is accredited to this class. The subgroup leaders in this category, naturally, are the hospital and hotels and lodging places. Once again this bears out the high demand for employment in tourist-related industries.

The outlook for employment in the services categories are again positive. The employment levels for 1979 should be equal to or above 1978 levels and should show slight increases in the future. This is based on projection of increased population and increased tourist trade.

Overall, the employment picture for the future in Dukes County appears to be bright. Employment in virtually all industries should show some growth or remain stable. Many industries have shown resiliency to recessionary trends. The major problem for the island appears to be the gasoline supply situation and its effect on tourists. The past summer (1979) appears to show that if the gas is available (at the price the market sets), the tourists will still come to Martha's Vineyard.



V. Employment Outlook by Occupation

Projections for employment opportunities by occupation are not available for Dukes County, due to the size of the labor force. Most of the jobs available on the island are found in either the retail trade sector or the services sector. Quite naturally, any job related to the tourist industry is in demand during the summer months. There are still a few positions available during the winter months in these sectors but these jobs are usually filled quite quickly.

There will be some need for skilled trades people in the future but it is difficult to determine in what particular field and exactly how many will be needed.

It is safer to say that the majority of jobs in the Vineyard will continue to belong to tourist-related industries rather than to try to list specific occupations. The occupational profiles developed by the Occupation/Industry Research Department for selected nonmanufacturing industries and for selected industries in retail trade can provide to interested individuals data concerning which occupations predominate a particular industry on the island.



Table 5
Number of Establishments
Reported With Covered Employment
By Major Industry
Dukes County

Major Category	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Agriculture, Forest, Fisheries	5	8	9	11	13	20
Construction	85	84	84	90	93	96
Manufacturing	8	8	8	9	10	11
Transportation, Communications	17	20	21	18	19	20
Wholesale Trade*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Retail Trade	109	113	133	132	153	155
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	27	30	31	32	2 9	30
Services	85	83	88	95	96	112
•						

Table 6
Covered Employment
Annual Average By Major Industry
Dukes County
1973-1978

Major Category	1973	1974	1975	19761	1977	1978
Agriculture, Forest, Fisheries	18	19	27	34	3 8	69
Construction	3 99	435	370	331	306	324
Manufacturing	84	88	80	8r	96	115
Transportation, Communications	107	119	149	136	127	154
Wholesale Trade*	MA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ratail Trade	916	883	985	984 1	,042	916
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	212	261	267	278	241	238
Services	494	523	605	717	644	843

^{*}Not available due to confidentiality laws.

Source: ES-202 Report Division of Employment Security



APPENDIX



Table 7
Comparison of Summer vs. Monsummer Covered Employment
By Industry
Dukes County IAA
1973-1978

			Stummer	Stummer Employmentx	mentx			Ž	ากรณฑฑะ	Nonsummer Employment**	yment**	
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1977
Agriculture, Forest, Fishery	25	22	33	84	27	76	15	18	23	28	28	55
Construction	1,38	495	388	368	343	364	380	101	361	312	288	304
Manufactu"ing	96	8	88	91	103	134	77	78	. 46	81	8	105
Transportation, Communication, Utilities	ion, 146	154	192	186	164	201	88	102	127	112	108	130
Wholesale T ade	IIA	M	MA	NA	NA	MA	NA	NA	NA	IIA	NA	NA
Retail Trade	1,310	1,272	1,469	1,485	1,616	1,362	718	689	743	734	755	693
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	258	282	305	320	277	283	189	251	248	257	223	216
Services	151	720	892	1,000	853	1,186	364	424	194	571	539	179
TOTAL	3,029	3,043	3,043 3,367	3,507	3,413	3,627	1,831 1,972	1,972	2,039	2,095	2,033	2,174

* Summer Employment includes months of June, July, August, Scptember

MATMOL available due to confidentiality laws

Source: ES 202 Report

^{**} Monsummer Employment includes October through May



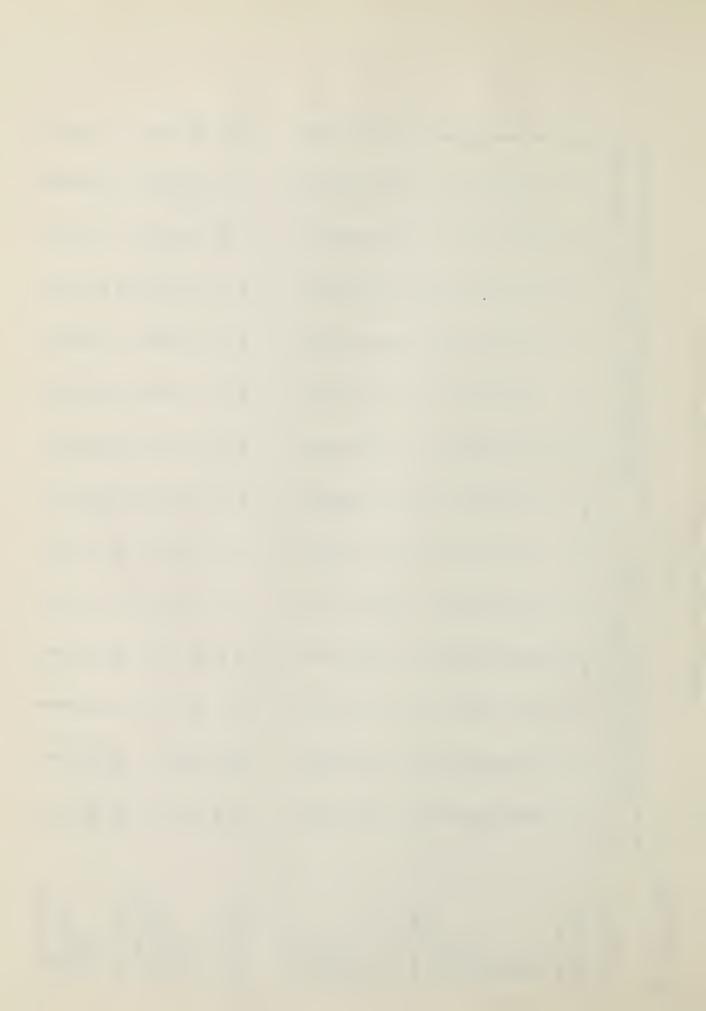
Characteristics of Employment Service Applicants

Table 9 and Table 10 present the Characteristics of those applicants whose place of residence was Dukes County. These applicants utilized Job Matching Centers within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to seek employment during 1978 and 1979.

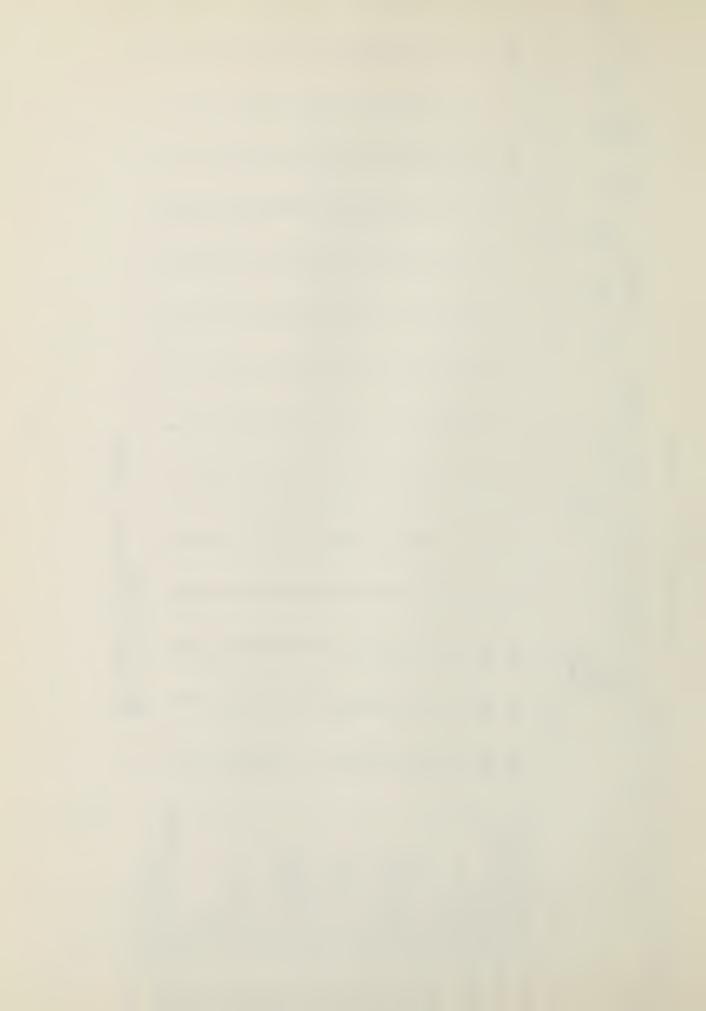


ANALYSIS OF APPLICANT POPULATION AS OF SEPTEMBER 30,1978

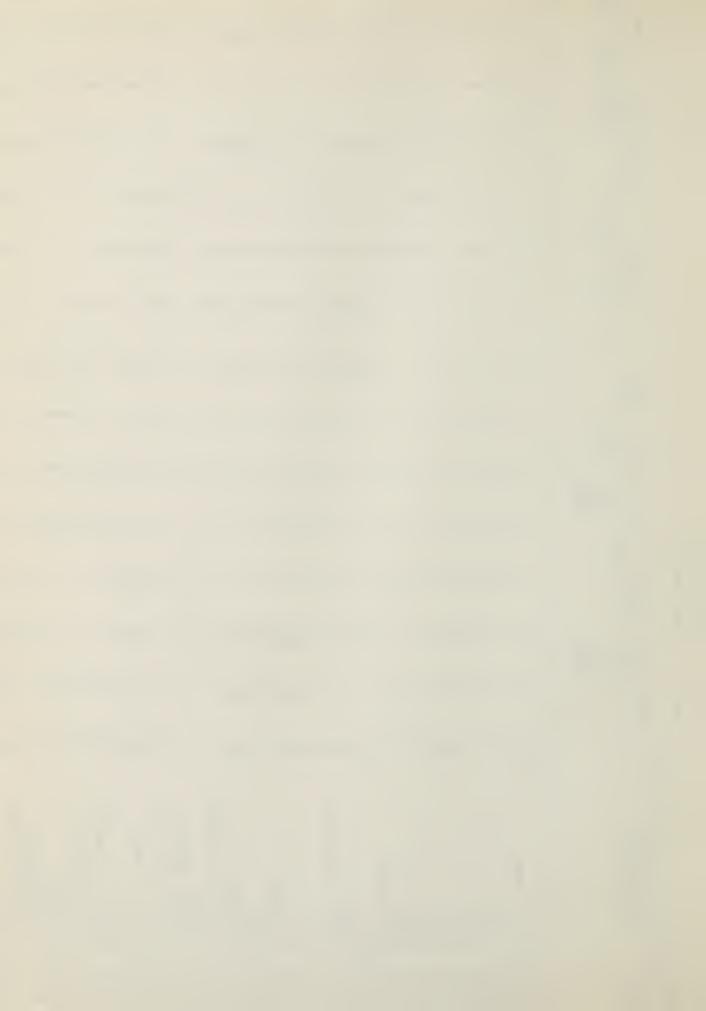
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	MASSACHUSETTS	S CNTY 007	07			-	TABLE 93		_
ITEM CHARACTERISTICS TOTAL FEMALE, ECON- HANDI NO OF APPLICANTS . TOTAL FEMALE, ECON- HANDI AMIC- CAPPED. ALLY	HANDI	CAPPED	AGUP , WEL-	VETERAN VETERAN TÖTAL VIET- NAM ERA	VETERAN TOTAL VIET SPEC- NAM IAL ERA VET	. CLAIM. . ANT	1 11	AGE	ER R
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TABLE 106

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED DUKES COUNTY LABOR AREA

	ALL P	ROGRAMS PERCENT	REGULAR PRO- GRAMS NUMBER	BENEFIT (TREX)	SUPP. BENEFIT (FSB)	UMEMP. ASSIST (SUA)
•			MUMBER	-	MOMBER	HUMBER
TOTAL	16	100.0	8	8	•	•
AGE UNDER 20 UNDER 25 25 = 34 35 = 44 45 = 54 55 = 64 65 & OVER I.N.A.	8 8	50.0	- 8 - -	- 8 - - -	- - - -	- - - - -
SEX VEN NOMEN I.N.A.	16	100.0	- 8	- 8 -	÷	:
ETHNIC GROUP MHITE NON-MHITE I.N.A.	16	100.0	8 -	8 - -	:	
SPANISH SURNAME	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCCUPATION PROF., TECH., MGT CLERICAL/SALES SERVICES FARM, FISH, FOR. PROCESSING MACHINE TRADES BENCH NORK STRUCTURAL MISC. NORK I.N.A.	8 -	50.0	8 - - - -	- 8 - -		-
PECENT DURATION 0-9 WEEKS 10-19 MEEKS 20-29 WEEKS 30 + WEEKS	8 - - 8	50.0 - - 50.0	8 - -	- - - 8	-	-



TABLE 106 CONTINUED -1

CONTINUED			REGULAR	TRIGGER. EXTEND.	FEDERAL SUPP.	
	ALL P	ROGRAMS	PRO- GRAMS		-	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER
INDUSTRY ATTACH.						
MANUFACTURING	-	-	-	-	-	-
CON. CONSTRUCT	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRAN./UTIL.	-	-	-	-	-	-
- WHOL/RET.TRADE	-	-	-	-	-	-
FIN/INS/R.E.	-	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICES	16	100.0	8	8	•	-
GOVERNMENTS	-	•	-	•	-	-
OTHERS	•	•	-	•	•	-
Ι.Ν.Δ.	•	•	-	•	•	•
AVE. WEEKLY WAGE						
UNDER \$100	•	-	•	•	-	-
\$100 - \$149	8	50.0	•	В	-	-
\$150 - \$199	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200 - \$249	-	•	-	-	-	-
\$250 - \$299	-	-	-	•	-	-
\$300 OR MORE	-	•	-	-	-	-
I.N.A.	8	50.0	8	•	-	-
SEPARATION REASON						
LAYOFF	16	100.0	8	8	-	-
QUIT VOL. RET.	-	•	-	•	-	-
QUIT PREGNANCY	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUIT OTHER	-	-	-	-	•	•
DISCHARGES	-	-	-	-	-	-
LABOR DISPUTE	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER/INA	•	•	•	-	-	-



TABLE 2064

DCCUPATIONS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED DUKES COUNTY LABOR AREA

	ALL AGES NUMBER	PER.	UNDER 45 YPS.	OVER 45 YRS.	
TOTAL	16	100.0	16	-	-
0,1 PROF., TECH., MGR.	8	50.0	Ą		-
00,01 ARCH./ENGINEER 02 MATH & PHY. SCIENCE 04 LIFE SCIENCES 05 SOCIAL SCIENCES 07 MEDICINE & HEALTH 09 EDUCATION 10 MUSEUM, LIBRARY 11 LAW & JURISPRUDENCE 12 RELIGION & THEOLOGY 13 WRITING 14 ART 15 ENTERTAINMENT & REC 16 ADMINISTRATIVE SPEC 18 MANAGRES & OFFICIAL	8	50.0	8	-	-
19 PROFESSIONAL, TECN	-	-	-	-	-
2 CLEPICAL, SALES	-	-	-	-	-
20 STEND, TYPE, FILING 21 COMPUTING & ACCOUNT 22 MATERIAL & PROD REC 23 INFO & MESSAGE DIST 24 MISC CLERICAL 25 SALESMEN, SERVICES 26, 28 SALES, COMMODITI 29 MERCHANDISING	- - - - -	•	- - - - -	- - - -	-
3 SERVICES	8	50.0	8	-	-
30 DOMESTIC SERVICE 31 FOOD & BEVERAGE 32 LODGING 33 RARBERING, COSMETOLO 34 AMUSEMENT & REC 35 MISC PERSONAL SERV 36 APPAREL & FUPNISH	- 8 - - -	50.0	9	-	-
37 PROTECTIVE SERV 38 BUILDING & RELATED	-	-	-	-	-
40-46 FARM/FISH	-	-	-	-	-
5 PROCESSING	-	-	-	•	-
50 PROCESSING OF METAL 51 ORE REFINING&FOUNDR	-	-	-25-	-	-



TABLE 206A CONTINUED -1

		ALL AGES		UNDER	CVER	NOT
		NUMBER	PER.	45 YRS.	45 YRS.	AVAIL
52	PROCESS/FOOD, TOBACO	-	•	-	-	-
53	PROCESSING OF PAPER	-	-	-	-	-
54	PPOCES/DIL, COAL, GAS	-	-	-	-	•
55	CHEM, PLASTC, SYN, RUB	•	-	-	-	-
56	WOOD AND WOOD PROD	•	-	•	-	-
57	STONE, CLAY, GLASS	-	-	-	-	-
58	LEATHER, TEXTILES	-	-	-	-	-
59	PROCES/OCCUPATIONS	•	-	-	-	-



TABLE 2068

OCCUPATIONS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED DUKES COUNTY LABOR AREA

		ALL AGES NUMBER	PER.	UNDER 45 YRS.	OVER 45 YPS.	
10	TAL	16	100.0	16	-	-
0	MACHINE TRADES	-	-	-	-	-
61	METAL MACHINING METALWORKING OCCUP ,63 MFCHANICS REPAIR	•	-	•	-	•
64	PAPERWORKING PRINTING	-	-	-		-
óó	WOOD MACHING MACH STONE, CLAY, GLA	-	-	-	-	-
	MACHINE TRADES OCCU	- -	-	-	-	-
7	BENCH WORK	-	-	-	-	-
7 1	FAB.ASSBLY&REPAIR FAB.REPAIR SCI&MED	-	-	-	- -	-
73	ASBLYRREPAIR ELECT FAB.REPR ASSRT MATL PAINTING, DECORAT	-	-	-	-	-
75 76	FABSREPR PLASTC SYN FABSREPR WOOD PROD	-	-	-	-	-
78	FARREPR SAND STONE FARREPR TEXTILE	-	-	-	-	-
	STRUCTURAL WORK	-	•	-	-	-
80	METAL FABRICATING	-	•	-	-	-
82	WELDERS, FLAME CUIT ELECTRICAL ASSBLY	-	-	-	-	-
	PAINT, PLASTER, WATER EXCAVAT, GRAD, PAVE CONSTRUCTION OCCUPA	-	-	:	•	-
	STRUCTURAL WORK OCC	-	•	-	•	•
	MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	-	-	•
91	MOTOR FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION OCCU	-	-	-	-	-
93	PACKAGING&MATERIALS EXTRACT OF MINERALS LOGGING OCCUPATIONS	-	-	•	-	-
95		-	-	-	-	-
	GRAPHIC ART WORK	-	-	-27-	•	-
99	99 INFO NOT AVAILABLE	-	-	-	-	•



AGE AND AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED DUKES COUNTY LABOR AREA

	TOTAL		MALES		FEMALES	
	NUMBER	beb.	NUMBER		NUMBER	PER.
TOTAL .	16	100.0	-	-	16	100.0
AGE GROUPS TOTAL UNDER 20 UNDER 25 25 - 34 35 - 44 45 - 54 55 - 64 65 & OVER	16 - 8 8 - -	100.0	- - - - -	-	16 - 8 8 -	100.0
WFEKLY EARN. TOTAL UNDER \$100 \$100-\$149 \$150-\$199 \$200-\$249 \$250-\$299 \$300 +	8 - 8	50.0	- - - -	-	д я —	50.0



TABLE 506

DURATION MOST RECENT SPELL (ALL PROGRAMS) DUKES COUNTY LABOR AREA

	TOTAL	0-4 WEEKS	5-14 WEEKS		27+ WFEKS
TOTAL	8	8	-	-	•
OCCUPATION PROF, TECH, MGT CLERICAL/SALES SERVICES FARM, FISH, FURS PROCESSING MACHINE TRADES BENCH WORK STRUCTURAL MISC. WORK I.N.A.	8	8			-
INDUSTRY ATTACH. MANUFACTUPING COMSTRUCTION TRANS/UTIL WHOL/RET/TRADE FIN/INS/R.E. SERVICES GOVERNMENTS OTHERS I.N.A.	8	8	-		- - - - -
MALES UNDER 20 UNDER 25 25 - 34 35 - 44 45 - 54 55 - 64 65 & OVER	-	- - - - -		-	-
FEMALES - UNDER 20 UNDER 25 - 34 - 35 - 44 - 45 - 54 - 55 - 64 - 65 & OVER	8 -	8 - 8 - -	-	-	-







NANTUCKET, MASSACHUSETTS

LABOR MARKET AREA



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Highlights and Conclusions

The island of Nantucket over the past decade has shown phenomenal growth in population. Many people are beginning to consider the island for a year round residence rather than just using the island for a summer residence. From all indications, it appears that this growth can be expected to continue into the future. Exactly how much further into the future cannot accurately be predicted but on a short time basis, growth can well be expected.

As the population continues to grow so will the number of employed persons. Greater population means more establishments to maintain the inhabitants of the island. The largest divisions of industries - trade and services - will show substantial increases in employment. Although the population will increase, the major part of employment will continue to be attributable to the tourist trade.

The island's economic outlook appears very optimistic as far as employment levels are concerned. With the population increasing and the tourist trade appearing to show not only increasing numbers, but an increase in the length of the tourist season, the employment outlook looks bright.



I. Description of the Area

The Nantucket Labor Market Area is comprised of Nantucket County. The County consists of a group of 10 islands - Nantucket, Tuckerneck, Muskeget and seven unnamed islands. Nantucket Island is the largest of the group of islands. The island is located 16 miles south of the Cape Cod shore line. The island in size is 13 miles long and 3 to 4 miles wide. The land has been described as generally sandy and slightly rolling. The average elevation of the island is around 50 feet.

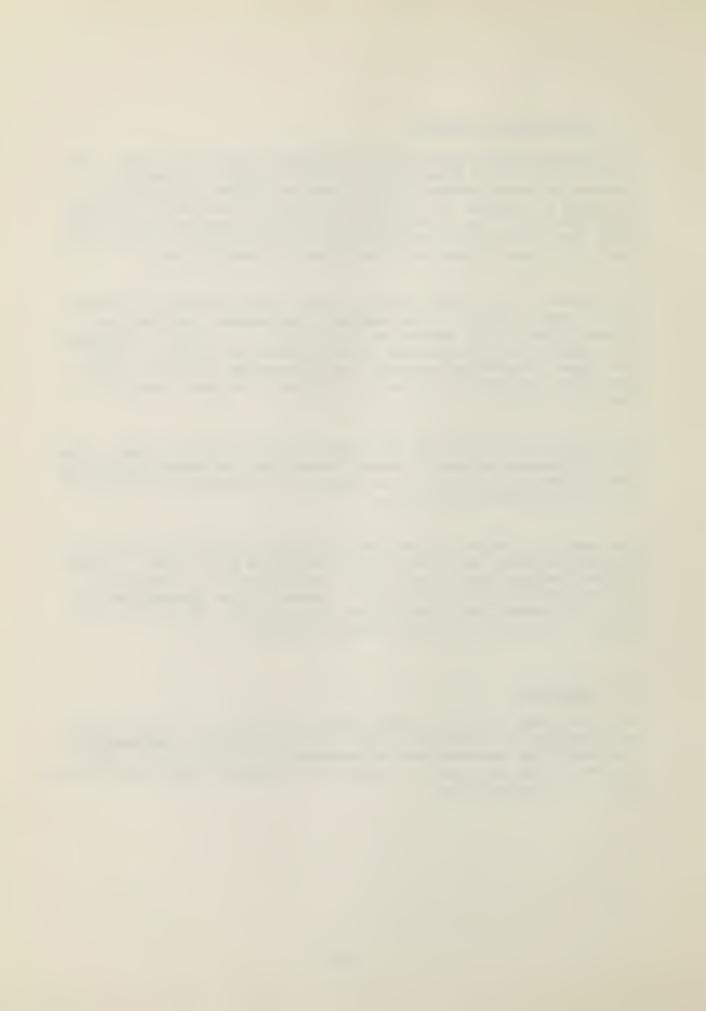
The climate of the island is directly affected by its being surrounded by the ocean. Because of the constant ocean breezes, Nantucket is characterized by cool summers and mild winters. The normal temperature in January is 32.5°F, while the normal temperature in July is 67.5°F. The highest temperature recorded is 95°F occurring in August of 1948. The lowest temperature recorded is 6 degrees below zero, occurring in February of 1918.

The normal precipitation for the island is 43.66 inches per year. Total snowfall averages around 30 inches; however, the sea breezes again help here causing rapid melting of the snow. The climate zone is the same as that of the Delmarvir Peninsula.

The island is serviced by ferry from Hyannis, Falmouth, Woods Hole and Martha's Vineyard. Air travel is also available to Nantucket. Several airline carriers service the island. The following are statute miles from Nantucket Municipal Airport to: Boston's Logan International Airport - 88, Hyannis Municipal Airport - 29, Martha's Vineyard Municipal Airport - 29, and New Bedford Municipal Airport - 53.

II. Population

Nantucket, much the same as Dukes County and the whole of Southeastern Massachusetts has been showing rapid population growth. Many people are considering the southeast part of Massachusetts as a site for either a retirement home or a home in a milder area (climate-related) away from the pace of the larger cities.



The opinons regarding the census data for Nantucket are much the same as groups feel towards that data for all the smaller areas. This feeling is one of doubting the figures presented. However, these figures are basically the only detailed population material that is available for a base and therefore it is used by many agencies. The Census Bureau has announced plans for the 1980 census that will use a larger sample than previously used for smaller areas. This hopefully will alleviate some of the problems that many community based organizations have with census-based data.

The population estimates and projections (Series P-25) prepared by the United States Department of Commerce - Bureau of the Census list the population of Nantucket for 1970 as 3,774 while the 1977 population is estimated at 5,600. This is a 49.2 percent increase from 1970 to 1977. This is the largest increase, percentage-wise, for any county in Massachusetts.

The Office of State Planning has also made projections for Nantucket that are not quite as optimistic as the Bureau of the Census. The projections are included in a table at the end of this section. This projection includes a count by sex and age.

The Nantucket Planning and Economic Development Commission has likewise made population projections for 1980. The Commission made projections for three circumstances. They had a low estimate of 6,788 which was based on a 1970-75 trend assuming the 1975 recession would continue and there would be no impact from off-shore oil development. The medium estimate was 7,306 people and again was based on the 1970-75 trend, assuming lessening of the recession and some minor impact from off-shore oil development. Their high estimates for 1980 is 8,290 people which again is based on a 1970-75 trend, assuming a housing boom similar to the late 1960s and a significant impact by off-shore oil development.

As can easily be seen at this time, the high estimate will be much nearer the real population for Nantucket in 1980. The recession of 1975 ended and a moderate housing boom has begun on the island. As of this time, off-shore oil development has not begun.

Whatever estimates are used as a base for the 1980 population, a tremendous increase can be noted. It can be guaranteed that Nantucket will be one of the fastest growing communities in the state.

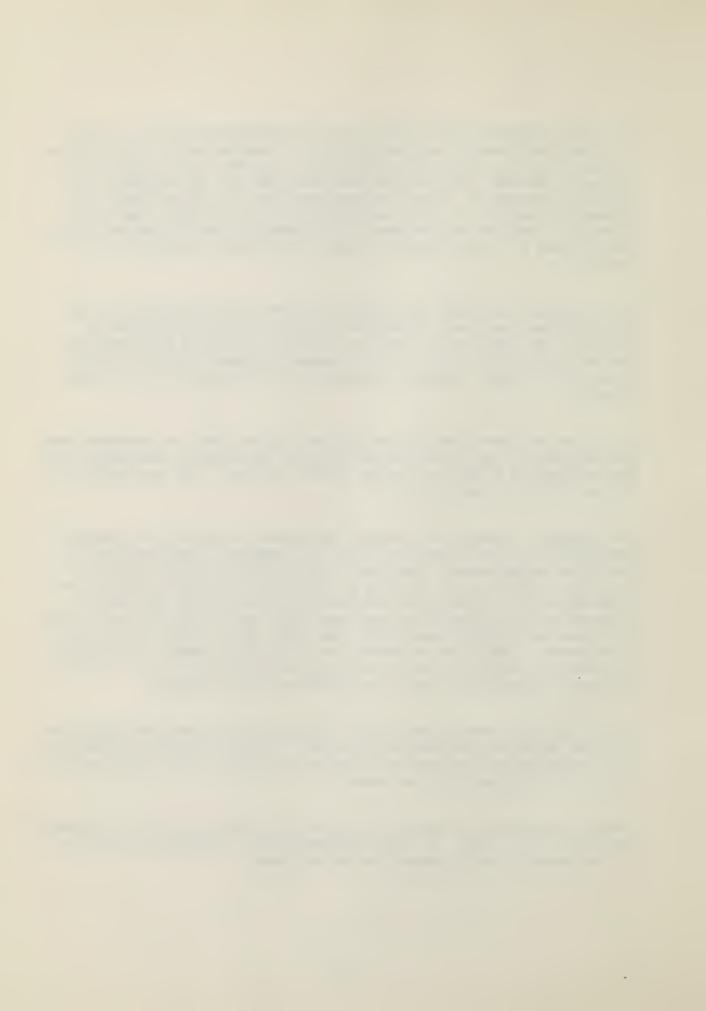


Table 1 Nantucket County Population Estimates By Sex and Age 1970-1975-1980

-			
Ages	Female	Male	Total
	197	<u>o</u>	
0-4 5-9 10-14 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-79 80 & Up	140 201 122 173 99 122 110 90 101 141 132 122 85 116 99 70 83 2,006	156 174 159 157 129 68 134 73 153 74 129 97 83 100 34 37 26 1,783	296 375 281 330 228 190 244 163 254 215 261 219 168 216 133 107 109 3,789
	197	5	
0-4 5-9 10-14 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-79 80 & Up	170 160 237 136 190 158 155 125 110 134 173 144 136 98 123 91 106 2,446	178 177 205 193 195 173 156 83 186 87 146 106 83 85 28 33 2,187	348 337 442 329 385 331 228 281 193 320 260 242 181 208 119 4,633
	198	<u>o</u>	
0-4 5-9 10-14 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-70 80 2 Up	181 182 174 251 142 247 179 164 137 127 147 148 148 149 2,733	190 191 192 223 218 217 181 79 170 90 200 89 146 98 63 65 30 2,147	371 373 366 474 360 460 243 307 294 264 174 159 5,180

Source: Office of State Planning



Table 2
Population Estimates of
Massachusetts Counties
1970 - 1976 - 1977

	July 1, 1977	July 1, 1976	April 1, 1970		e 1970 1977
Area	(Prov)	(Prov)	(Census)	Number	Percent
Massachusetts	5,782,000	5,791,000	5,689,170	93,000	1.6
Barnstable Berkshire Bristol Dukes Essex Franklin Hampden Hampshire Middlesex Nantucket	137,700 142,900 467,800 8,100 625,200 61,900 458,400 131,000 1,387,900 5,600	132,800 146,000 469,300 7,800 627,800 61,300 459,600 133,000 1,392,000 5,500	96,656 149,402 444,301 6,117 637,887 59,210 459,050 123,981 1,398,397 3,774	41,000 - 6,500 23,500 2,000 -12,700 2,700 - 700 7,100 -10,500 1,900	42.4 -4.4 5.3 32.3 -2.0 4.6 -0.2 5.7 -0.7 49.2
Norfolk Plymouth Suffolk Worcester	617,700 388,900 705,500 643,400	618,200 380,700 714,400 642,900	604,854 333,314 735,190 637,037	12,800 55,600 -29,700 6,300	2.1 16.7 -4.0 1.0

Source: United States Department of Commerce-Bureau of the Census



III. Unemployment Trends

The unemployment rate for the Nantucket Labor Market Area is directly effected by the seasons. During the winter months the unemployment rate runs well above the state figure. However, during the summer months the rate is well below the state rate. The unemployment rate for the summer months (June through and including September), has been as low as 2.5 percent and may run up to 4.0 percent. The winter unemployment rates have been recorded (since 1974) from a low of 3.5 percent to a high of 16.7 percent. The highest rate of unemployment occurs during the coldest part of the winter season - December, January and February.

The actual number of people unemployed virtually doubles during the winter months. This occurs along with an even larger decrease in the number of people employed. Therefore, the rate of unemployment increases even more.

It can be assumed from a review of the unemployment and employment figures, that most of the unemployed people are unemployed from either the retail trade division or the services division. It may also be true that some of the unemployed during the summer months are not year round residents of the island; but during the winter months close to, if not all, of the unemployed people are year round residents.

If the annual averages are reviewed, the employment figures for the years 1974 through 1978 show an increase each year. The unemployment figures also increased each year with the exception of 1978. The employment figure showed substantial growth (annual average) for 1978, while the unemployment figure decreased causing a substantial decrease in the rate.

For 1979, employment should level off to an annual average somewhat comparable to that of 1978. The annual average unemployment should also be somewhere around the 1978 level. Therefore, the rate (annual average) for 1979 should be around 5.2 percent again.



Table 3
Insured Unemployed
1977 - 1978 - 1979
Nantucket LMA

Month	1977	1978	1979
January	184	150	155
February	197	144	167
March	205	125	139
April	133	88	7 8
May	88	58	47
June	43	33	33
July	36	24	23
August	29	8	22
September	26	30	
October	48	52	
November	82	105	
December	105	115	



Table 4
Nantucket Monthly Employment Statistics
1974 - 1978

Month	Employment	Unemployment	Labor Force	Rate
1974		1		
January	1,661	165	1,826	9.0
February	1,784	181	1,965	9.2
March	1,862	127	1,989	6.4
April	2,140	110	2,250	4.9
May	2,437	111	2,548	4.4
June	3,127	108	3,235	3.3
July	3,602	91 97	3,693	2.5
August	3,541	87	3,628	2.4
September	2,880	100	2,980	3.4
October	2,470	100	2,570	3.9
November	2,190 2,170	151	2,341	6.5
December Annual Average	2,489	233 130	2,403 2,619	9.7 5.0
militar vietage	2,409	130	2,019	7.0
1975				
January	1,950	264	2,214	11.9
February	1,885	5/4/4	2,129	11.5
March	2,008	224	2,232	10.0
April	2,203	200	2,403	8.3
May	2,512	185	2,697	6.9
June	3,177	127	3,304	3.8
July	3,692	101	3,793	2.7
August	3,641	118	3,759	3.1
September	2,873	109	2,982	3.7
October	2,460	153	2,613	5.9
November	2,240	177	2,417	7.3
December	2,134	15 8	2,292	6.9
Annual Average	2,565	172	2,737	6.3
1076				
1976 January	1,979	200	2,179	9.2
February	1,945	210	2,155	9.8
March	1,953	203	2,156	9.4
April	2,237	172	2,409	7.1
May	2,673	157	2,830	5.6
June	3,532	122	3,654	3.3
July	4,087	138	4,225	3.3
August	4,043	134	4,177	3.2
September	3,475	170	3,645	4.7
October	2,848	212	3,060	6.9
November	2,223	275	2,498	11.0
December	2,035	264	2,299	11.5
Annual Average	2,752	188	2,940	6.4



Table 4
Nantucket Monthly Employment Statistics
1974 - 1978
(continued)

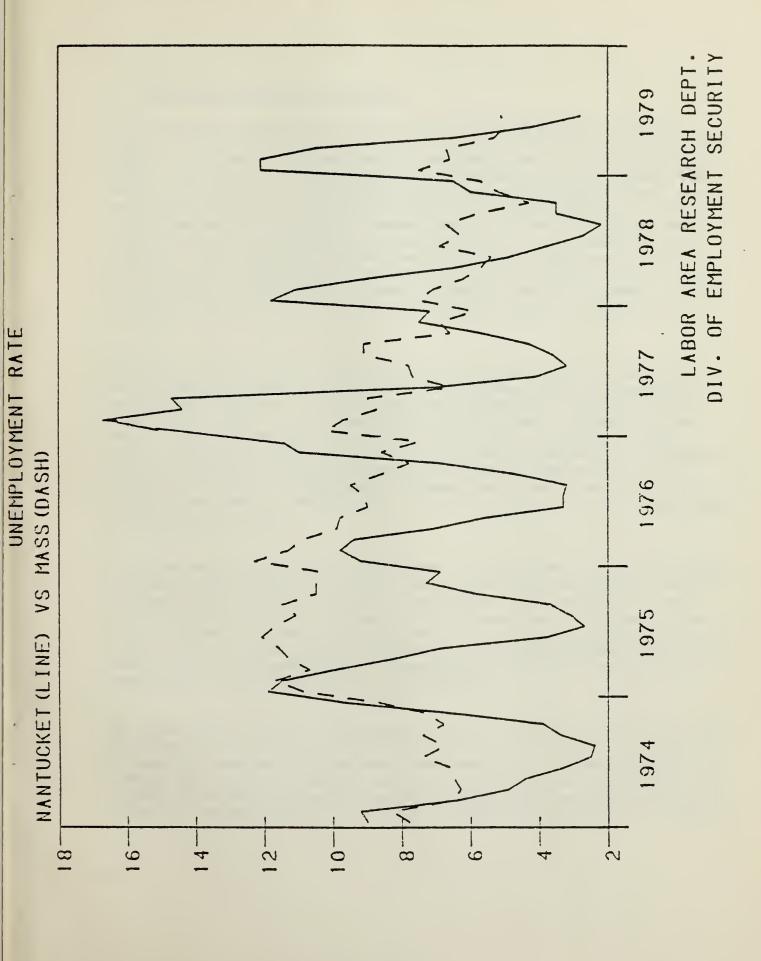
Month	Employment	Unemployment	Labor Force	Rate
1977				
January	1,931	344	2,275	15.1
February	1,902	380	2,282	16.7
March	1,917	322	2,239	14.4
April	1,844	318	2,162	14.7
May	2,696	206	2,902	7.1
June	3,767	161	3,928	4.1
July	4,488	146	4,634	3.2
August	4,470	165	4,635	3.6
September	3,809	172	3,981	4.3
October	2,823	169	2,992	5.7
November	2,559	207	2,766	7.5
December	2,397	187	2,584	7.2
Annual Average	2,884	231	3,115	7.4
1978				
January	2,241	299	2,540	11.8
February	2,144	267	2,411	11.1
March	2,248	223	2,471	9.0
April	2,510	173	2,683	6.5
May	3,034	157	3,191	4.9
June	4,533	181	4,714	3.8
July	5,175	141	5,316	2.7
August	5,065	116	5,181	2.2
September	4,318	157	4,475	3.5
October	3,222	116	3,338	3.5
November	2,995	192	3,187	6.0
December	2,742	191	2,933	6.5
Annual Average	3,352	184	3,536	5.2
<u>197</u> 9				
January	2,269	311	2,580	12.1
February	2,255	310	2,565	12.1
March	2,339	274	2,613	10.5
April	2,397	167	2,564	6.5
May	2,845	124	2,969	4.2
June	4,010	117	4,127	2.8
July	4,926	83	5,009	1.7
August	4,982	127	5,109	2.5



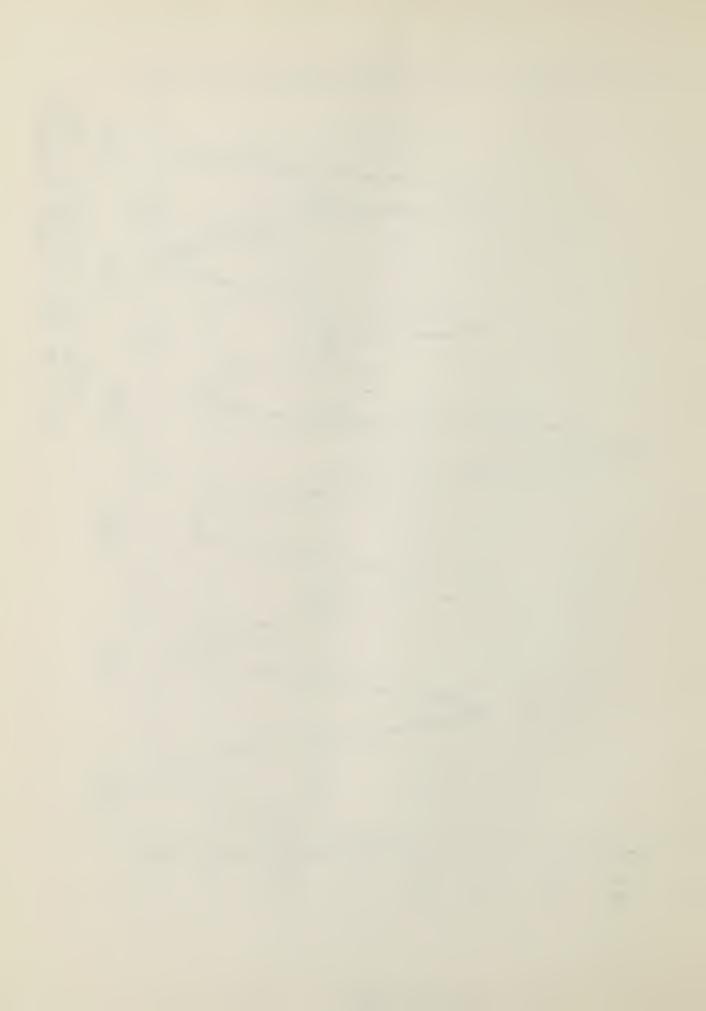
Table 5
Nantucket
Quarterly Employment Statistics
1974 - 1979

Year	Quarter	Employment	Unemployment	Labor Force	Rate
1974	II III IV	1,769 2,568 3,341 2,277	158 110 93 161	1,927 2,678 3,434 2,438	8.2 4.1 2.7 6.6
1975	I III IV	1,948 2,631 3,402 2,278	244 171 109 163	2,192 2,802 3,511 2,441	11.1 6.1 3.1 6.7
<u>1976</u>	I II IV	1,959 2,814 3,868 2,369	204 150 147 250	2,163 2,964 4,015 2,619	9.4 5.1 3.7 9.6
1977	IV II I	1,917 2,769 4,256 2,593	349 228 161 188	2,266 2,997 4,417 2,781	15.4 7.6 3.7 6.8
1978	IV III I	2,211 3,359 4,853 2,986	263 170 138 166	2,474 3,529 4,991 3,152	10.6 4.8 2.8 5.3
1979	IV III II	2,288 3,084 	298 136 	2,919 3,220 	10.2





-11--11-



IV. Employment Outlook by Industry

The outlook for employment in all industries in the Nantucket LMA looks bright. Naturally some look brighter than others but overall the Nantucket employment picture is not any serious problem. What must be kept in mind while discussing the industry outlook is a difference between summer and winter employment. The discussion will center around annual average employment for the industries but as noted previously large proportions of the annual average occur during the summer months. (A table depicting summer employment vs winter employment in major industries is included in this section.) The difference between summer and winter employment over the past six years ranges from a 6 percent increase in wholesale trade during the summer to a 125 percent increase in retail trade in the summer. Overall for all industries, the percentage increase winter to summer is 92 percent.

With the exception of two major industries, all industries on the island have shown growth over the past five or six years. One of the exceptions to this growth phenomena is the manufacturing sector. During the period from 1973 to 1978, the employment in this sector has decreased by 11 percent. The actual numbers, however, are much less disturbing - a drop from an employment level of 75 people to 67 people. The major subcategories in this grouping are food preparation and printing industries. This industry could show some employment increases over a short term. Even with a sagging economy, the employment in the manufacturing industry could manage to stay fairly stable.

The other major industrial sector to show a decrease over the past six years has been the construction division. This sector has not been as severely effected on the island as it has on the mainland. The employment levels in construction have been showing recent increases and will probably continue to show increases in the next few years. The applications for building permits have been steadily increasing; therefore employment should increase also. The larger portion of employment within this sector is in the general building and plumbing subcategories.

The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector has shown growth over the years. The growth within the last year (1977 to 1978) could be accounted for by a change in coverage under the Employment Security Law. Many employees previously not covered, (therefore employment not having to be reported) were subject to coverage during this period. Slight increases can also be expected in the future within the sector of agriculture, forestry and fishing.



The fishing industry alone can be expected to show growth during the immediate future.

The growth in the sector of transportation and public utilities correlates very closely with increases in population. As the population rises, employment in this sector will increase. One of the larger subcategories within this major sector is the water transportation sector. With the increase in population and the increased number of commuters on the ferry system, employment within the transportation and public utilities sector can be expected to show further increases, short run and long run.

The retail trade division is the largest employment sector on the island. This would be expected as the main portion of the island's economy is based on tourist trade. Around 40 percent of the covered employment reported for the island is in the retail trade sector. The major subcategory in the grouping is eating and drinking establishments employment. The employment in the retail trade sector increases by over 100 percent during the summer months. As a sidelight, the employment in this sector remains around 35 percent of total employment during the winter months. The employment in this industry should continue to grow. More and more people seem to be coming to the island, not only as permanent residents, but as visitors to the island. As the number of permanent residents and tourists increase, the employment in this sector will increase.

Finance, insurance, and real estate sector employment has remained stable throughout the six year period. The largest employment subgroup within this sector is the banking industry. This sector should remain steady throughout the next few years. A very optimistic outlook would show a slight increase. It can be expected that there will be no decrease in employment.

The services sector employment includes employment primarily engaged in providing a wide variety of services for individuals, business and government establishments and other organizations. Also included is employment in hotels and lodging places; establishments providing personal, business, repair and amusement services; health, legal, engineering and other professional services; educational institutions; membership organizations and other miscellaneous services. Since two of the island's major employment subcategories are included in this definition - the hospital and the hotels and lodging places - this sector is a major source of employment. Around 30 percent of the islands covered employment is in the services sector. The

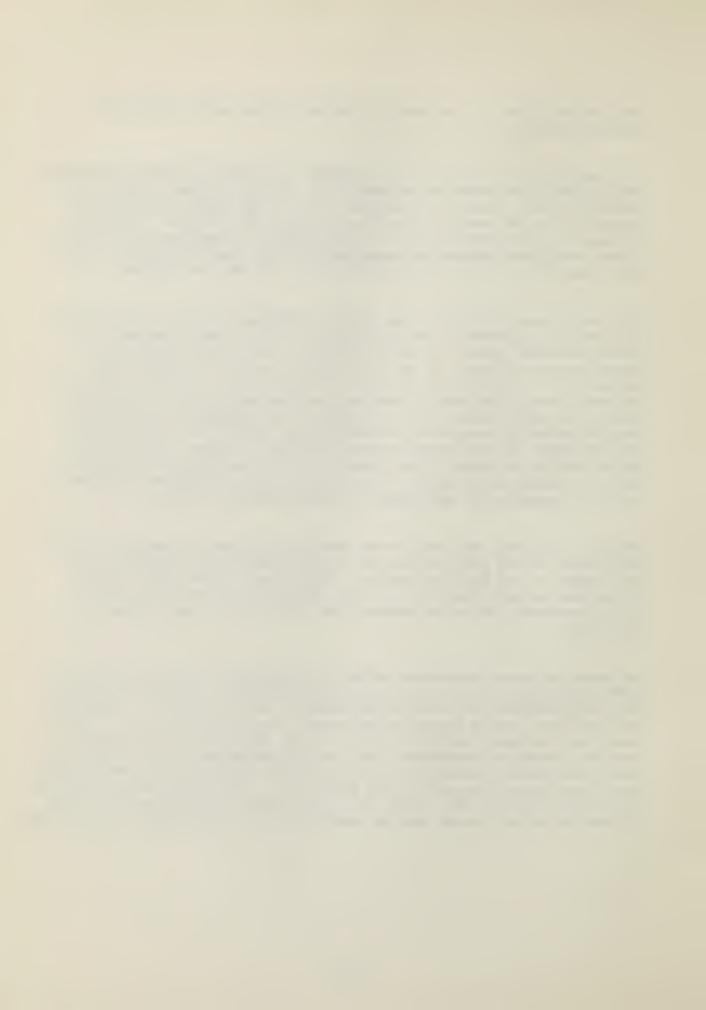


Table 6
Annual Average Employment
Nantucket IMA
1973 - 1978 by Major Industries

Major Category	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	19	24	28	29	29	37
Construction	247	263	234	221	215	216
Memufacturing	75	64	72	67	69	67
Transportation & Public Utilities	91	100	128	124	133	133
Wholesale Trade#	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Retail Trade	512	532	594	708	708	721
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	70	9 ₇ r	63	66	69	73
Services	412	463	455	71711	478	520
Total	1,439	1,524	1,586	1,670	1,715	1,781

Table 7

Nantucket IMA
*Number of Establishments Registered With
Division of Employment Security

Major Category	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	8	9	13	16	11	15
Construction	65	73	67	66	67	69
Manufacturing	7	5	6	6	6	7
Transportation & Public Utilities	13	15	15	14	17	17
Wholesale Trade#	NA	PLA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Retail Trade	73	74	83	91	112	115
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	11	12	14	17	14	16
Services	72	68	80	83	90	103
Total	251	258	280	294	319	345

^{*} Average Annual Number

[#] Wholesale Trade Not Available Due to Confidentiality



Table 8
Employment in Major Industries
Summer Employment vs. Winter Employment
Nantucket IAA
1973 - 1978

	-	S	umer E	Summer Employment*	nt*			MI	Winter Employment**	ploymen	t**	
Major Category	1973	1974	1975	1973 1974 1975 1976	1977	1977 1978	1973	1974	1974 1975	1976	1976 1977 1978	1978
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	59	39	115	20	64	62	15	16	19	19	20	25
Construction	263	300	262	245	545	241	239	245	220	210	201	203
Manufacturing	109	8.7	120	101	112	103	58	53	64	50	84	61
Transportation & Fublic Utilities	128	144	170	171	180	176	73	78	107	101	110	112
Wholesale Trade	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Retail Trade	843	811	953	1,163	1,096	1,120	347	393	415	181	514	521
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	69	76	T.	77	72	7.7	20	58	58	₹9	19	70
Services	659	723	735	189	733	829	290	333	316	325	350	366
Total	2,110	2,157	2,157 2,367	164,5	2,502	2,622	1,106	1,188	1,197	1,261	1,323	1,360
The state of the s	The second name of the last of					-						-

Summer Employment covers months June through and including September

NA= Not available due to confidentiality laws

Source: ES-202 Report

^{**} Winter Employment covers menths October through and including May



services employment has been showing growth over the past few years and will continue to show growth as long as the tourist industry continues to grow. It has been noted that during the summer of 1979 the tourist industry was as good as last year, if not better. The problem was in the start of the season due to a decline in the availability of gasoline on the mainland. It appears that if gasoline is available people will pay the price necessary to obtain the product. If this is true then the tourist will continue to come to Nantucket causing employment to grow. The Hyannis ferry terminal to Nantucket is less than a gas tank away from Boston. In addition, bus service from Boston is available to the Terminal.

V. Employment Outlook by Occupation

Employment projections for Nantucket are not available due to the size of the labor force. The majority of the jobs, however, are available in tourist related industries. Approximately 70 percent of the covered employment on the island is in either the retail trade sector or the services sector. These two divisions have large numbers employed in tourist related industries. During the summer months, large numbers of help are needed in occupations in tourist related jobs such as cooks, waiters, waitresses, bartenders, chambermaids etc. There is a small need for replacement for some of these people in the winter months but these positions are quickly filled.

There will also be a small increase in the number of skilled trades people needed in the future but the exact number or field is hard to determine.

Job opportunities on the island appear to be fairly tight except for those positions directly related to the tourist industry.

VI. Characteristics of Employment Service Applicants

Table 9 and Table 10 present the characteristics of those applicants whose place of residence was Nantucket. These applicants utilized Job Matching Centers within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to seek employment during 1978 and 1979.



Table 9 SPPLICANT POPULATION AS OF SEPTEMBER 30,1978

ALL APPLICANTS

25 MASSACHUSETTS 019 COUNTY: NANTUCKET

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CNTY 019

MASSACHUSETTS

TABLE 04/30/79 SERVICES TO INDIVIDUALS BY CHARACTERISTICS

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Table 11

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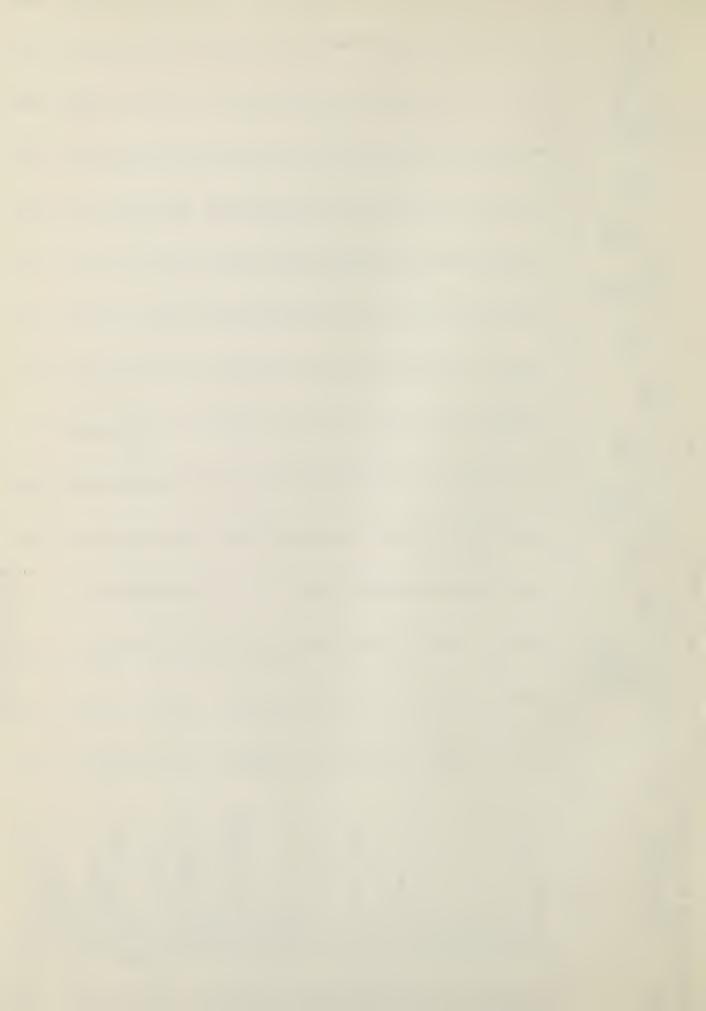


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ACME BOOKEINDING CO. INC.

OCT 28 1990

70 CAMBRIDGE STREET CHARLESTOWN, MASS.



